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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General Crop Statistics:		:: Livestock, -Cont'd.	
Argentina, exports	307	:: Switzerland	313
Esthonia	307	:: Wool:	
France	306	:: Australia, stocks	314
Netherlands, consumption	308	:: Finland	315
Grapes:		:: Guatemala, exports	313
Spain.....	308	:: Agricultural Lands:	
Rice:		:: Belgium, holdings	310
China.....	309	:: Czechoslovakia, Divi-	
Italy	309	:: sions	311
World.....	309	:: Agricultural Wages:	
Livestock:		:: England	318
Belgium.....	313	:: Prices:	
Brazil	312	:: Great Britain	317
Netherlands	311	:: Foreign Exchange	316

SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The area sown to winter wheat in France for the season 1921-22 is estimated as 11,995,000 acres or 671,000 less than in 1920-21 and 3,643,000 less than in 1913. The area sown to rye this year is 2,087,000 acres or a decrease of 76,000 compared with 1920-21 and a decrease of 818,000 acres compared with 1913.

The total area sown to wheat in Esthonia in 1921 was estimated at 49,000 acres compared with 31,000 acres in 1920. The production in 1921 was 793,000 bushels, compared with 274,000 bushels in 1920. The total area of rye in 1921 was estimated at 366,000 acres compared with 351,000 acres in 1920; the total production in 1921 was estimated at 6,286,000 bushels compared with 3,823,000 bushels in 1920.

SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER, -CONT'D.

Farms ranging in size from 1 to 5 hectares (2,471 acres) comprise 70% of the total number in Belgium and more than 95% of the farms do not exceed 20 hectares.

The livestock census in the Netherlands in 1921 gives the number of cattle as 2,062,771 or an increase of 35,828, compared with 1910. The increase in cattle however has not kept pace with the increase in population and there are now fewer head per 1000 inhabitants than in 1910. The number of pigs in 1921 is reported as 1,519,245 compared with 1,259,844 in 1910.

The number of cattle in Belgium in 1921 was estimated at 1,515,000 compared with 1,880,000 in 1910 or a decrease of 365,000. The number of hogs also shows considerable decrease being reported as 976,000 in 1921 compared with 1,494,000 in 1910 or a decrease of 518,000.

The number of cattle in Switzerland shows a small decrease being estimated at 1,425,000 in 1921 compared with 1,433,000 in 1911. The number of hogs has increased slightly being 639,000 in 1921 compared with 570,000 in 1911.

The cattle and meat industry in Brazil is undergoing a period of reconstruction. The authorities and a large number of the leading stock breeders especially in Sao Paulo are attempting to organize and improve the industry in order that they may more successfully compete with other countries that produce frozen meat.

The production of raw wool in Finland shows considerable decrease in 1921 compared with 1920 being reported as 1,918,132 pounds in 1921 and 2,426,524 pounds in 1920. The production in 1913 is given as 1,904,250 pounds.

AREA UNDER CEREALS IN FRANCE ON MAY 1, 1913, 1921 AND 1922.

Crop.	May 1.		
	1913. a.	1921.	1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Winter wheat.....	15,638,000	12,666,000	11,995,000
Spring wheat	528,000	499,000	685,000
Maslin	304,000	264,000	261,000
Rye	2,905,000	2,163,000	2,087,000
Winter barley	376,000	383,000	341,000
Spring barley	1,502,000	1,265,000	1,086,000
Winter oats	2,051,000	1,907,000	1,657,000
Spring oats.....	7,732,000	6,420,000	6,248,000

(Source: Le Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marches, France).

a. Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINA.

Commodity.	First three months, 1921.	First three months, 1922.
	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	475,000	1,416,000
Corn	412,000	456,000
Linseed.....	310,000	199,000
Hides	534,000	1,326,000
Beef <u>a</u>	1,574,000	1,254,000
Wool <u>b</u>	107,000	168,000

(Source: Commerce Reports).

a. Quarters.b. Bales.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN ESTHONIA, 1919, 1920, 1921.

(000 omitted).

	Area.			Production.		
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat:						
Summer	16	15	20	218	124	308
Winter	17	16	29	254	150	485
Rye:						
Summer	7	4	3	85	34	46
Winter.....	320	347	363	4,971	3,789	6,240
Barley	259	273	290	4,277	2,515	5,485
Oats	335	351	358	7,705	5,319	9,126
Mixed grains	103	111	110	<u>a</u> 45	<u>a</u> 26	<u>a</u> 52
Flax seed	<u>b</u> 34	<u>b</u> 50	<u>b</u> 47	242	187	291
Flax fiber .....	....	...	...	<u>a</u> 7	<u>a</u> 6	...
Potatoes	135	157	167	18,346	21,233	25,108

(Source: American Consul, Reval, Esthonia).

a. Short tons.b. Includes area for fiber.

PRODUCTION OF GRAPES AND MUST IN SPAIN IN THE YEARS
1917 TO 1921.

Year.	Grapes.	Must.
	Pounds.	Gallons.
1917	8,971,210,000	627,737,000
1918	8,417,668,000	596,169,000
1919	7,789,179,000	542,201,000
1920	9,425,186,000	707,211,000
1921	7,338,704,000	507,320,000

(Source: Boletín de Agricultura Técnica y Económica, Spain).

AVERAGE YEARLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN FOOD STUFFS
IN THE NETHERLANDS 1913 TO 1920.

Foods stuffs.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	4.43	3.86	5.22	5.11	2.41	1.22	3.43	....
Barley	1.65	1.39	0.94	0.62	0.62	0.37	....	....
Buckwheat	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.11	....
Potatoes	9.82	10.41	11.83	9.76	16.52	18.02	14.30	....
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Rice	30.97	14.31	14.70	16.05	a 16.98	....	6.39	7.05
Coffee	12.76	14.02	9.55	9.63	6.55	3.57	6.19	12.39
Tea	1.96	2.09	2.20	1.68	1.12	.13	2.91	2.71
Sugar b	35.85	35.43	37.02	41.98	46.58	57.30	53.02	52.58
Beef and veal..	33.55	35.14	....	....	....	....	34.94	37.06

(Source: Jahrcijfers Voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden).

a. Calculated according to the distribution of rice.

b. Quantity submitted to excise in pounds of 100%.

Note:-Winchester bushels are used in this table.

RICE IN ITALY.

The area under rice in 1922 is given as 296,500 acres against 286,600 acres in 1921 and 327,600 the average for the five years 1916-1920, which is 103.4% of the 1921 area and 90.5% of the 1916-20 average.

RICE CROP IN 1921 (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) AND 1921-22 (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE).

(In terms of cleaned rice).

(000 omitted).

Area.			Production.			
Average, :			Average, :			
1915-1919:	1920.	1921.	1915-1919.	1920.	1921.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
107,489	103,446	110,278	95,590,475	90,776,827	100,982,444	

These figures include: Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, United States, Guatemala, British India, Indo-China, Japan, Formosa, Egypt, Java and Madura. Including Korea and Philippines, the production of 1921, is 107,034,951,000 pounds. The average world's production is approximately 271,604,938,000 pounds.
(Source: International Institute, May 1922).

RICE IN CHINA.

The 1921 crop in the Foochow district was good, because there was no serious flood. The production was less than in 1920, as many farmers gave up their farming occupation to become bandits and many paddy fields were used to plant poppies in the interior districts. More rice was imported from other ports during 1921 as the amount of rice coming from the interior districts was not sufficient to meet local needs. About 17,000 tons of rice arrived here from the interior districts during 1921.
Prices were raised from \$3.62 to \$4.56 per unit of 166 pounds.
(Source: American Consul, Foochow, China).

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN BELGIUM.

According to the statistics of the population in Belgium there are 1,102,244, persons engaged in farming either as agricultural laborers or in some other way, while the number engaged in other industries is 1,130,000. The majority of agriculture holdings is small and most of the occupants work their own land. The following table shows that large holdings are not very numerous and that most of the agricultural population is engaged in small and average size holdings:

Size of the Holdings.	Number.	Number in per cent.
Less than 1 to 2 hectares ...:	100,229	33.57
" " 2 to 3 hectares ...:	51,404	17.22
" " 2 to 4 " ...:	31,959	10.71
" " 4 to 5 " ...:	21,467	7.25
" " 5 to 7 " ...:	28,147	9.43
" " 7 to 10 " ...:	24,016	8.05
" " 10 to 15 " ...:	18,830	6.31
" " 15 to 20 " ...:	8,283	2.77
" " 20 to 30 " ...:	7,099	2.38
" " 30 to 40 " ...:	2,636	0.88
" " 40 to 50 " ...:	1,404	0.47
" " 50 to 100 " ...:	2,314	0.78
" " 100 to 150 " ...:	437	0.15
More than 150 hectares	103	0.03
Total	298,308	100.00

Note.-Hectare = 2.471 acres.

In conclusion, 70% of the farms in Belgium have an area of from 1 to 5 hectares and more than 95% of the farms do not exceed 20 hectares.

The farms larger than 50 hectares do not comprise even 1% of the total number.

(Source: L'Agriculture Belge au point de vue de l'Economie Nationale).

USE OF LAND IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1921.

(000 omitted).

Nature of land.	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Silesia.	Slovakia.	Russinia.	Total.
	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.
Plowed land.....	6,079	2,853	501	4,586	542	14,561
Meadow land	1,401	425	76	1,093	437	3,432
Vineyards	1	13	...	22	7	43
Pasture land	641	312	57	1,504	480	2,995
Forests	3,877	1,586	382	4,128	1,530	11,502
Other improved land:	591	229	56	621	103	1,601
Other	272	93	20	138	32	555
Total	12,862	5,511	1,092	12,092	3,131	34,689

(Source: American Vice-Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia).

LIVE STOCK SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1921.

The latest livestock census states that there are 2,062,771 head of cattle in this country, 35,828 more than in 1910, when 2,026,943 were counted but due to the increase in population there are fewer head per 1000 inhabitants. Horses have increased from 327,377 in 1910 to 363,668 in 1921. The horse trade is very poor at present; there being little demand for export, the Germans only buying small quantities to meet their reparation instalments to Belgium and France. There has been a great decrease in the number of sheep, there being 668,211 sheep and lambs in 1921 compared with 839,036 in 1910, especially the so-called heather sheep, a small merino type, show a reduction. These are kept on poor and sandy soil. Their meat is not adapted for export to England and cannot be compared to the Friesland and north and south Holland grass-fed breeds with Yorkshire and Lincoln the predominating strains. Swine numbered 1,519,245 in 1921 against 1,259,344 in 1910. The swine situation is quite satisfactory as in 1919 there were only 449,829.

(Source: The Meat Trades Journal, London).

BRAZILIAN CATTLE AND MEAT INDUSTRY.

The present position of the cattle industry is one of reconstruction in so far as breeding is concerned, herds having been almost completely depleted during the last few years to catch the exorbitant prices paid for steers in Sao Paulo and fatteners in Minas. Conditions are now such that at least six years will be required to bring them up to their 1914 standard. This period of reconstruction is undoubtedly ideal for the introduction of better breeds but it is almost certain that the improvement of cattle in the vast breeding zones of Matto Grosso and Goyaz will have to come from outside, Minas Geraes being too deeply committed to the zebu to be a future breeder of meat producing cattle. Of the Central Brazilian states that have cattle raising possibilities, only Sao Paulo remains to be accounted for. This state has within its borders two of the finest freezing plants in Brazil, besides two others, one without much storage capacity but the other capable of doing very good work. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that the success of the cattle industry is an absolute necessity to the state.

The authorities and a large number of the foremost stock breeders are fully aware of this fact and at the present time, in conjunction with a very powerful group of Matto Grosso breeders, are hard at work trying to organize the industry from its starting points in the far away breeding zones to the gates of the packing house corrals. To-day the closing of packing houses and subsequent drop in the price of cattle has at last had the effect of showing all those interested in cattle that the time of artificial prosperity caused by the world war is ended, and the struggle of the survival of the fittest has begun. News comes from Rio that the first step in defence of the industry is a request from Sao Paulo to increase the duty on imported jerked beef. If our salt beef industry is so incapable of progress as to require an increase of the import duty already equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of its wholesale value, then it is time for the factories to close down and go out of business.

By the Constitution of Brazil the sole right of imposing import tax falls on the Federal Government, whereas every state has the constitutional right to impose taxes on every article leaving their territory. The expenses including transportation, export taxes from the different states, port charges etc. on a bullock bred in Goyaz, fattened in Minas, killed in the state of Rio de Janeiro and exported through the port of Rio amount to about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the original value. This affords an explanation of one of the chief causes of the difficulty experienced by the Brazilian packers in competing with other countries which produce frozen meat.

(Source: Extract from article by H. D. Manington in Wileman's Brazilian Review).

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN BELGIUM, YEARS 1910, 1920 AND 1921.

Classification.	December 31, 1910 (census).	1920.	1921.
Cattle	1,880,000	1,487,000	1,515,000
Swine	1,494,000	977,000	976,000
Sheep	185,000	.....	.....
Goats	218,000	.....	.....
Horses	317,000	205,000	222,000
Mules	3,000	.....	.....
Asses	8,000	.....	.....

(Source: Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole for the year 1921. Years 1910 and 1920 from official government sources).

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN SWITZERLAND ON APRIL 21, 1911, 1920 AND 1921.

Classification.	April 21, 1911. (Census).	April 21, 1920.	April 21, 1921.
Cattle	1,433,000	1,382,000	1,425,000
Swine	570,000	546,000	639,000
Sheep	161,000	241,000	244,000
Goats	341,000	334,000	329,000
Horses	144,000	130,000	134,000
Mules	3,000	4,000	4,000
Asses	2,000	1,000	1,000

(Source: Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole for the year 1921. Years 1911 and 1920 from official government sources).

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM GUATEMALA.

Guatemala exported 24,000 pounds of wool in 1920 against 406,000 pounds in 1919, United States taking all in 1920 and nearly all in 1919, the remainder going to England.

(Source: Commerce Reports).

B. A. W. R. A. WOOL STOCKS.

The British Australian Wool Realization Association, Ltd., has issued the following summary of total stocks and disposals of wool from December 31, 1921 to April 29, 1922:

(Australasian bales average about 330 pounds)
(South African bales average about 370 pounds).

	Stocks and afloat Dec. 31, 1921.	Disposals to April 29, 1922.	Stocks and afloat April 29, 1922.	Per cent of stocks disposed of during first four months of 1922.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Per cent
Australian -				
Merino:				
Combing	308,403	105,509	202,894	34
Clothing	67,548	29,927	37,621	44
Carbonizing	44,145	13,533	30,562	31
Total Merino..	420,096	149,019	271,077	35
Crossbred:				
Combing	508,492	58,131	450,361	11
Clothing	103,600	8,147	95,453	8
Carbonizing	143,428	8,106	135,322	6
Total Crossbred:	755,520	74,384	681,136	10
Total Australian	1,175,616	223,403	952,213	19
New Zealand -				
Merino	2,739	181	2,558	7
Crossbred (bulk combing)	377,451	54,948	322,503	15
Slipes	126,022	15,332	110,690	12
Scoured	127,851	16,804	111,047	13
Total New Zealand	634,063	87,265	546,798	14
Total Australasian	1,809,679	310,668	1,499,011	17
South African	80,674	35,921	44,753	45
Grand total	1,890,353	346,589	*1,543,764	18

* Does not include 93 bales of reconditioned wool.

It will be observed from the above table that the disposals of Australian Merinos amounted to 35% of the stocks held last December while only 10% of Australian crossbreds were disposed of. Disposals of all wools for the four months were 347,000 bales or 18% of the December stocks, 1,344,000 bales or 82% remaining to be sold.

Sales during April showed a considerable decline due to the fact that there were no auctions in London. A comparison of the sales in April and in the previous months is given below:

MONTHLY SALES OF B. A. W. R. A. WOOL

1922	: Australian	: New Zealand	: South African	: Total
	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales
January	75,137	33,020	5,340	113,497
February	64,941	17,047	10,223	92,211
March	54,901	29,730	9,419	94,050
April	28,424	7,468	10,939	46,831

(Source: The Wool Record and Textile World.)

WOOL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND.

The difficult situation which existed in Finland's woolen industry in 1920 continued throughout 1921. The German competition has become more and more acute, textiles being sold by the Germans in many cases at the prices of yarn. The result has been a decreased demand for Finnish goods and production diminished to 50 per cent of normal.

This year the situation has improved somewhat. The Finnish Ministry of War has recently placed with domestic mills an important order for cloth for the army, valued at about 20,000,000 Finnish marks (about 400,000 dollars at current rate of exchange).

Imports for the past few years and for 1913 are given below:

Imports of Wool into Finland.

	: 1913	: 1919	: 1920	: 1921
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Raw wool, sheep ..	1,904,250	642,348	2,426,524	1,918,132
Wool other than sheep .....	.....	.....	55,386	16,248
Wool, dyed	5,855	22,055	.....	.....
Artificial wool (Including shoddy and waste)	1,765,084	567,177	861,690	500,528
Rags	9,221,928	2,478,665	7,473,266	4,848,542

(Source: American Consul, Helsingfors, Finland.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Countries	Monetary Unit	Mint par.	Exchange value in New York		
			June 17, 1922	May 17, 1922	June 17, 1921
Austria	Krone	.2026	.00006	.000104	.0021
Belgium	Franc	.1930	.0824	.083	.0797
Bulgaria	Lev	.1930	.0072	.006767	.0119
Czechoslovakia..	Krone	.2026	.019197	.019169	.014
Denmark	Krone	.2680	.2153	.2132	.1722
England	Pound	4.8665	4.4371	4.4486	3.7877
Finland	Markka	.1930	.021438	.020888	.0166
France	Franc	.1930	.0867	.0911	.0815
Germany	Reichmark	.2382	.00306	.003441	.0146
Greece	Drachma	.1930	.0402	.0417	.0624
Holland	Florin or				
	Guilder	.4020	.3862	.5384	.3319
Hungary	Krone	.2026	.001006	.001292	.004
Italy	Lira	.1930	.0494	.0524	.0504
Norway	Krone	.2680	.171	.1857	.1445
Poland	Polish Mk.	.2382	.000237	.000246	.0008
Portugal	Escudo	1.0805 ^a	.0754	.0778	.1324
Rumania	Leu	.1930	.0066	.006997	.0155
Spain	Peseta	.1930	.1566	.1568	.1325
Sweden	Krone	.2680	.2577	.256	.2251
Switzerland.....	Franc	.1930	.1899	.1916	.1698
Yugo-Slavia	Krona	.2026	.003475	.003659	.007
	Servian				
	Dinar	.1930	.013886	.014743	.028

(Source: U. S. Federal Reserve Board).

^a. Inconvertible paper.

GREAT BRITAIN:- PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON MAY 6, 1921 AND 1922.

The English Currency has been converted to United States Currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on May 6, 1921 and 1922.

Commodity and Grades	Shillings-Pence per unit of quantity				Cents per unit of quantity			
	1921		1922		1921		1922	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	Per quarter of 504 pounds				Per bushel of 60 pounds			
Wheat:								
English	85/0	92/0	54/0	57/0	201.2	217.8	142.9	150.9
Australian .....	....	....	62/0	64/0	.....	.....	164.0	169.3
Foreign	78/0	92/0	56/0	65/0	124.7	217.8	148.2	172.0
	Per quarter of 480 pounds				Per bushel of 56 pounds			
Corn:								
Argentina	55/0	56/0	41/6	43/0	127.6	129.9	107.7	111.5
American	46/0	48/0	35/0	35/0	106.7	111.4	85.6	90.8
Rumanian	52/0	53/0	44/0	45/0	120.7	123.0	114.1	116.7
South African..	54/0	56/0	37/6	38/6	125.3	129.9	97.3	99.9
	Per cwt. of 112 pounds				Per pound			
Bacon:								
Irish (ex-factory)								
Sixes	175/0	185/0	157/0	.....	31.1	32.8	31.1	....
Extra heavy ...	160/0	.....	153	.....	28.4	....	30.4	....
Danish:								
No. 1 sizeable	.....	.....	151/0	.....	.....	.....	30.0	....
Seconds .....	.....	.....	138/0	145/0	.....	.....	27.4	28.8
Swedish:								
No. 1 sizeable	140/0	145/0	149/0	151/0	24.9	25.7	29.6	30.0
Seconds	120/0	130/0	.....	.....	21.3	23.1	....	....
Dutch:								
No. 1 sizeable	136/0	140/0	140/0	142/0	24.1	24.9	27.8	28.2
Seconds	120/0	125/0	.....	.....	21.3	22.2	....	....
Canadian:								
Leanest	140/0	150/0	130/0	135/0	24.9	26.6	25.8	26.8
Lean	130/0	145/0	130/0	135/0	23.1	25.7	25.8	26.8
Stout and heavy	110/0	130/0	120/0	132/0	19.5	23.1	23.8	26.2
Seconds	110/0	120/0	122/0	.....	19.5	21.3	24.2	....
American wiltshire								
Sides:								
Leanest	115/0	125/0	98/0	105/0	20.4	22.2	19.4	20.8
Lean	115/0	120/0	103/0	105/0	20.4	21.3	20.4	20.8
Stout	110/0	115/0	100/0	102/0	19.5	20.4	19.8	20.2
Seconds	100/0	105/0	95/0	98/0	17.8	18.6	18.8	19.4
Cumberland cut	125/0	123/0	98/0	101/0	22.2	22.7	19.4	20.0
" bellies								
(Eng. cut) ...	112	119/0	78/0	80/0	19.9	31.1	13.5	15.9

GREAT BRITAIN:- PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, BACON AND LARD ON MAY 6, 1921 AND 1922,- CONTINUED.

Commodity and Grade	: Shillings-Pence per unit : : of quantity :				: Cents per unit of : quantity :			
	: 1921 :		: 1922 :		: 1921 :		: 1922 :	
	: Low : High :		: Low : High :		: Low : High :		: Low : High :	
	: Per cwt. of 112 pounds :				: Per pound :			
Lard:								
Irish bladders	: 65/0 :	75/0 :	72/0 :	.... :	11/5 :	13.3 :	14.3 :	.....
" boxes ...	: 61/0 :	83/0 :	64/0 :	.... :	10.8 :	14.7 :	12.7 :	.....
Danish	: 74/0 :	74/6 :	70/0 :	.... :	13.1 :	13.2 :	13.9 :	.....
U. S. pails ...	: 74/0 :	74/6 :	.... :	.... :	13.1 :	13.2 :	.... :	.....
U. S. cartons .	: .... :	.... :	71/0 :	74/0 :	.... :	.... :	14.1 :	14.7
U. S. boxes ...	: 67/6 :	73/3 :	68/6 :	70/6 :	12.0 :	13.0 :	13.6 :	14.0
U. S. tierces .	: 66/0 :	.... :	69/3 :	.... :	11.7 :	.... :	13.7 :	.....
Dutch .....	: .... :	.... :	67/0 :	67/6 :	.... :	.... :	13.3 :	13.4

(Source: Grocer and Oil Trade Review).

WAGE RATES IN ENGLAND.

(Summary statement of Wage rates agreed by the local conciliation committee of Cumberland and Westmoreland, for June 3 to November 11).

Time	: Basic rate for : : males :		: Equivalent rate : : per hour :		: Overtime rates :	
	: Shilling : Dollars : : and pence :		: Pence : Cents :		: Pence : Cents :	
	: : :		: : :		: : :	
54 hours in Summer:	30/0 :	6.72 :	6.7 :	12.5 :	10 :	18.7
48 hours in winter:	30/0 :	6.72 :	7.5 :	14.0 :	:	:
	: :	:	:	:	:	:

(Source: Agricultural Commissioner at London).

Note:- Adult skilled workers 40 shilling (\$8.96) for 63 hours, with proportionate rates for youths. Board and lodging taken at 15 shillings (\$3.36) Rate of exchange, June 3, (Pound sterling = \$4.4813).

